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bovine tuberculosis, it is expedient that the government be approached and requested to institute an immediate inquiry into this question, which is of vital importance to the public health and of great consequence to the agricultural industry.

7. That the educational work of the great national societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, is deserving of every encouragement and support; it is through their agency that a rational public opinion may be formed, the duties of public health officers made easier to perform, and such local and State legislation as may be required called into existence.

8. That this congress is of the opinion that a permanent international committee should be appointed to collect evidence and report on the measures that have been adopted for the prevention of tuberculosis in different countries, to publish a popular statement of these measures, to keep and publish periodically a record of scientific research in relation to tuberculosis, and to consider and recommend measures of prevention. This congress is further of opinion that such a committee should consist of representatives to be elected by the great national societies formed for the suppression of tuberculosis and also representatives nominated by various governments. It is further of the opinion that all international committees and great national societies whose object is the prevention of tuberculosis should be invited to cooperate.

9. In the opinion of this congress, overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp general unsanitary condition in the houses of the working classes, diminish the chance of curing consumption and aid in predisposing and spreading the disease.

10. That while recognizing the great importance of sanatoria in combating with tuberculosis in countries, the attention of governments should be directed towards informing charitable and philanthropic individuals and societies of the necessity for antituberculous dispensaries as the best means of checking tuberculous disease among the industrial and indigent classes.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### GERMANY.

#### *Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 19, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

#### *Plague.*

EGYPT.—During the period from July 26 to August 2, 2 fresh cases of plague occurred at Zagazig. In Port Said also 2 plague cases were registered. The total number of plague cases recorded since April 7 amount to 101, with 42 deaths.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the week ended July 12, in the Bombay Presidency, 1,447 plague cases were recorded, with 1,105 deaths—that is to say, 56 cases and 121 deaths more than in the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, during the week ended July 13, 78 fresh cases of plague and 79 deaths were officially registered. Besides these, 166 deaths were designated as suspected plague. The total number of

deaths amounted to 692—that is to say, 45 more than during the previous week and 34 more than the average for the three foregoing weeks.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—During the four weeks from June 8 to July 6 the following plague cases were officially reported, 151, 155, 62, and 47; with 151, 152, 61, and 46 deaths. Of these 415 cases, 309 occurred in the city of Victoria and 106 in other parts of the colony. The increase of the plague in the colony is ascribed to the resistance of the Chinese population to the measures taken by the government. The Chinese detest European medical treatment and demand that dead bodies be buried according to the Chinese religious customs. More than 70,000 Chinese have already left the colony.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended July 13, 8 fresh plague cases were registered for the whole colony, of which 5 occurred in Port Elizabeth. On July 13 there were still 55 plague cases under medical treatment.

BRAZIL.—Of the 3 plague cases which occurred in Rio de Janeiro on July 5, 1 ended in death. It was subsequently ascertained that in the same house in which the 3 patients had lived 2 other persons died of plague in the early part of July.

*Plague and cholera in British India.*

In Calcutta, during the period from June 30 to July 6, 17 persons died of cholera. There occurred, also, 15 plague cases with 15 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

GUATEMALA.

*Reports from Livingston—Fruit port.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 8, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: August 16, steamship *Holstein*; crew, 52; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

W. K. FORT,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 22, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases